

REMARKS

The Office Action mailed December 4, 2007 has been carefully reviewed and the foregoing amendment has been made in consequence thereof. Amendments to the claims are believed to address the rejections presented in the Office Action in light of the Response to Arguments.

Claims 1-11, 13, 14, and 16-18 are now pending in this application. Claims 1-11, 13, 14, and 16-18 stand rejected.

The rejection of Claims 1, 6, and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential elements is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1, 6, and 13 have been amended to recite “a portion of the navigational pages accessible in the collaborative web site” and no longer recite “at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site.” Applicants respectfully submit that “portion” is only relative to the “whole” of whatever is being referenced, but does not necessarily change with time. For example, a portion that is approximately half of “something” does not change with time, unless the “something” changes. Additionally, “portion,” as used in the claims, could easily be equal to “approximately half,” as described in the specification. Because the specification discloses the best mode, the claims are not limited to only the mode described in the specification. As is known to those skilled in the art, generally, it is expected that both the aircraft designer and the engine manufacturer may have approximately equal numbers of navigational pages in the collaborative web site, although this may not be the case during all stages of development. For example, at the beginning of a collaborative project it would be expected that the aircraft designer would have significantly more information contributed to the collaborative effort than the engine manufacturer until the engine manufacturer was able to determine preliminary engine specifications that matched the aircraft information. Once the engine manufacturer was able to determine preliminary engine specifications, significantly greater numbers of pages including engine data would be expected to become available.

The Office Action also asserts that the phrase “substantially identical” for the purposes of the present examination, is interpreted as “similar and not exactly the same.” Applicants respectfully traverse this interpretation and submit that the phrase “substantially identical” does not need interpretation, but rather that the phrase “substantially identical” means exactly that, identical with inconsequential differences. As such, two things that are “substantially identical” are not precluded from being identical as is asserted in the Office Action. Furthermore, the claims recite “the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure.” The specification describes:

Changes in the navigational structure of web pages 102 and 104 are documented and maintained in a spreadsheet format that is accessible through navigation bar 110. More specifically, all navigation change details, a url of the page changed, and a controlling party of the page are stored in an historical log.

Paragraph [0030]. lines 3-7. The specification further describes:

Navigation through each web page 102 and 104 is coordinated to be identical. Specifically, each web page 102 and 104 includes a navigational bar 110 that includes a plurality of hyperlinks 112 to other navigational web pages.

Paragraph [0027]. lines 1-4. Therefore the navigational structures that are claimed to be substantially identical include navigation details, a url of the page, and hyperlinks to other navigational web pages. Specifically, paragraphs [0028]-[0030] include additional supporting detail regarding the navigational structure and navigational bar 110.

Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand the above recitations of Claims 1, 6, and 13 after reading the specification at paragraphs [0027]-[0030], for example. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Claims 1, 6, and 13 are complete and do not omit essential elements.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 112, second paragraph, rejection of Claims 1, 6, and 13 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,523,022 to Hobbs (hereinafter referred to as “Hobbs”) in view of U.S. Patent 6,826,553 to DaCosta, et al. (hereinafter referred to as “DaCosta”), and further in view of U.S. Patent 7,158,997 to Blinn, et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Blinn”) is respectfully traversed.

Hobbs describes an augmentative query architecture that enables the creation, addition, and subsequent integration of embedded expert judgment and authentication information into a query submitted to an information retrieval system. The system includes one or more document servers (202) that include a data warehouse (230) and an information template. The template can be a document specifically prepared for publication on, for example, the World Wide Web, and includes hypertext links containing HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP) addresses of an application server (207). The application server (207) runs a computer application that uses gateway protocols, such as the Common Gateway Interface (CGI). The application includes look-up tables, one or more hash tables, one or more associative arrays or linked lists that include authentication data for accessing the system, and network addresses of each of the document servers (202). When a user clicks on any hyperlinks contained in a document on the document server (202), the CGI application on the application server (207) automatically returns a set of frames, inline frames, dynamic framesets, and/or pop-up windows to the user’s browser. Each frame, inline frame, dynamic frameset, and/or pop-up window includes information relating to the clicked hyperlink, allowing the user to interactively access a range of pre-selected databases in the data warehouse (230).

DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, and viewing the final output using a web browser. The system includes a navigation Application Program Interface (API) (10) that enables a client application program to learn and store navigation paths to given web pages. The navigation API (10) includes a recording module (12) that records navigation

paths and a playback module (14) that plays back navigation paths that have been recorded. The system also includes an extraction API (20) that enables an application to define data segments or elements in a web page. The extraction API (20) includes a recording module (22) that records extraction patterns and a playback module (24) that plays back extraction patterns that have been recorded.

Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers. The entity then serves as an application service provider (ASP) with respect to the database, and allows the manufacturers to access their respective product specification data in the database for any of a variety of uses. Manufacturers can utilize the service by querying data from the database into a HyperText Markup Language (HTML) authoring tool to create static HTML pages for their own web sites, query data from the database in real-time while displaying the data on their own web sites, paying the hosting entity to build product information pages on its server from the manufacturer's data and then linking to those pages from the manufacturer's own web site, and/or partnering with the hosting entity to generate a co-branded web site that is built from the information in the database.

Claim 6 recites a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development via a user computer including a browser wherein the system includes "a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server and a first database including data owned by said first business entity, said first web server coupled to said first database, said first web server displays a first web site populated with data from said first database at the user computer on navigational pages such that the first web site has a navigational structure...a second server system controlled and operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server and a second database including data owned by said second business entity, said second web server coupled to said second database, said second web server displays at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database on navigational pages such that the second web site has a navigational structure that

is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure...wherein said system is configured to...synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site, wherein a portion of the navigational pages accessible in said collaborative web site is hosted from said first web site by said first business entity and a portion of the navigational pages accessible in said collaborative web site is hosted from said second web site by said second business entity, and wherein the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by said first and second business entities, and the data stored in said first server system database is accessible to a user browser via said second server system, and the data stored in said second server system database is accessible to the user browser via said first server system, and the collaborative website is displayed to a user for accessing data stored in at least one of said first and second server systems...receive information from the user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.”

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development, as is recited in Claim 6. Applicants agree with the assertion in the Office Action that:

Hobbs as modified still does not explicitly teach such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure. Hobbs teaches site plan and site index which are navigational structures of a website in Figures 12 and 13.

Office Action dated 12/4/07, page 5, lines 16-19. However, Applicants traverse the assertion that Blinn does teach this limitation. At Blinn et al., column 3, lines 14-22, and column 5, lines 4-12, Blinn merely explains that alternatively to the hosting entity may charge a fee for the hosting, maintaining, and providing access to, the database, the hosting entity can provide the service for free, relying instead on other business benefits of hosting the manufacturers product specification data. Moreover, Blinn et al. does not teach or mention a “second web

server displays at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database on navigational pages such that the second web site has a navigational structure that is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure” as claimed in Claim 6.

Moreover, no combination of Hobbs, DaCosta, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a second web server displays at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database on navigational pages such that the second web site has a navigational structure that is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure.

Applicants agree with the assertion in the Office Action that “Hobbs does not teach at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.” Office Action dated 12/4/07, page 5, lines 5-6. However, Applicants traverse the assertion that DaCosta does teach this limitation. At DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, DaCosta merely explains that one can “automatically navigate to a plurality of web site destinations, extract specified information based upon taught schemas, process the extracted data according to customizable scripts, integrate information from other applications such as Microsoft (“MS”) Word, Excel or Access, view the final output using a browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, for example, and automatically repeat these steps in a scheduled manner or when requested.” However, DaCosta does not describe or suggest maintaining a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

At column 6, lines 42-47, DaCosta explains that “data from different web sites can be gathered for simultaneous display in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint or MS Excel, for example, or for further processing according to each user's particular needs, i.e., extraction of statistics, computations or other processing,” but DaCosta does not describe or suggest maintaining a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

At column 12, lines 1-4, DaCosta explains that “criteria extraction techniques can be used to recover all cells in column 3 (structure-based) that require that the cell in column 7

have a red font (attribute) and contains a minus sign (contents-based).” Again, DaCosta does not describe or suggest maintaining a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

At column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta explains that:

Additionally, integration with applications such as Microsoft Excel is now possible. Data such as stock quote updates, for example, can feed directly into an Excel sheet. That is, the navigation and extraction modules 10,20 can be run directly from an application such as Microsoft Excel to fill an Excel sheet, i.e., can be embedded in the application and invoked within the application to pull in relevant data and process that data.

DaCosta does not cure the deficiency of Hobbs not teaching “at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.”

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta and further in view of Blinn.

Claim 7 depends from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claim 7 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 7 likewise is patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta and further in view of Blinn.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 6 and 7 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1-5, 8-10, 13, 14, 16, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0194160 to Garrow, et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Garrow”), and further in view of Blinn is respectfully traversed.

Hobbs, DaCosta, and Blinn are described above. Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment. A functional

configuration database is established to store functional information about an end item and internal components of the end item. A logical configuration database is also established that corresponds to the functional configuration database. A physical configuration database is also established to store physical information about the end item. An operational configuration database is established to store operational configuration information about the end item. The database of configurations of mechanical equipment is maintained in accordance with the functional configuration database, the logical configuration database, the physical configuration database, and the operational configuration database.

Claim 1 recites a method of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development using a system including a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity and a second server system controlled and operated by a second business entity. The first server system includes a first web server hosting a web site of the first business entity and a first database including data owned by the first business entity, and the second server system includes a second web server hosting a web site of the second business entity and a second database including data owned by the second business entity. The method includes “coupling the first web server to the first database controlled by the first business entity, wherein the first web server populates a first web site with data from the first database on navigational pages such that the first web site has a navigational structure, the data including aircraft and aircraft engine information that the first business entity wants to share with the second business entity...coupling the second web server to the second database controlled by the second business entity, wherein the second web server populates a second web site with data from the second database on navigational pages such that the second web site has a navigational structure that is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure, the data including aircraft and aircraft engine information that the second business entity wants to share with the first business entity...synchronizing the first web site and the second web site to function together as a collaborative web site wherein a portion of the navigational pages accessible in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by the first business entity and a portion of the navigational pages accessible in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by the second business entity wherein the

collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity...accessing the first web site and the data stored in the first server system database by a user associated with the second business entity to select a link displayed the collaborative web site...accessing the second web site and the data stored in the second server system database by a user associated with the first business entity to select a link displayed on the collaborative web site...recording navigation change details, including a url of the page changed, and a controlling party of the page in a historical log.”

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a method of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development, as is recited in Claim 1. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests recording changes in the navigational structure of at least one of the first and second web sites in a spreadsheet format. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests that a second web site has a navigational structure that is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, and Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers.

The Office Action asserts at page 8 that DaCosta “teaches recording changes in the structure of at least one of the first and second web sites in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see

DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 9 that Blinn “teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer’s product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claims 2-5 depend from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claims 2-5 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 2-5 likewise are patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claim 6 recites a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development via a user computer including a browser wherein the system includes “a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server and a first database including data owned by said first business entity, said first web server coupled to said first database, said first web server displays a first web site populated with data from said first database at the user computer on navigational pages such that the first web site has a navigational structure...a second server system controlled and operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server and a second database including data owned by said second business entity, said second web server coupled to said second database, said second web server displays at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database on navigational pages such that the second web site has a navigational structure that is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure...wherein said system is configured to...synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site, wherein a portion of the navigational pages accessible in said collaborative web site is hosted from said first web site by said first business entity and a portion of the navigational pages accessible in said collaborative web site is hosted from said second web site by said second business entity, and wherein the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by said first and second business entities, and the data stored in said first server system database is accessible to a user browser via said second server system, and the data stored in said second server system database is accessible to the user browser via said first server system, and the collaborative website is displayed to a user for accessing data stored in at least one of said first and second server systems...receive information from the user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the

user, and wherein at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.”

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development, as is recited in Claim 6. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to receive information from a user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of the first database and the second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, and Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers.

The Office Action asserts at page 5 that DaCosta “teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified

information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 6 that Blinn “teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer’s product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claims 8-10 depend from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claims 8-10 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that

dependent Claims 8-10 likewise are patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claim 13 recites a web-based communications system that includes “a computer comprising a browser...a network coupled to said computer...a first server system controlled and operated by an aircraft engine manufacturer and comprising a first web server and a first database, said first web server coupled to said first database and to said network, said first web server configured to display at said computer a first web site having a navigational structure and populated with data from said first database on navigational pages...a second server system controlled and operated by a business partner and comprising a second web server and a second database, said second web server coupled to said second database and to said network, said second web server configured to display at said computer a second web site populated with data from said second database on navigational pages and having a navigational structure that is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure...wherein said system is configured to...synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site, wherein a portion of the navigational pages accessible in the collaborative web site is hosted from said first web site by the aircraft engine manufacturer and a portion of said navigational pages accessible in said collaborative web site is hosted from said second web site by the business partner of the aircraft engine manufacturer, and wherein said collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the aircraft engine manufacturer and the business partner, data stored in said first server system database accessible to said browser via said second server system, data stored in said second server system database is accessible to said browser via said first server system, the collaborative website is displayed to a user for accessing data stored in at least one of said first and second server system...transmit information from said browser to at least one of said first server system and said second server system, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format.”

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a web-based communications system, as is recited in Claim 13. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to transmit information from a browser to at least one of a first server system and a second server system, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of a first database and second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, and Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers.

The Office Action asserts at page 13 that DaCosta “teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes entered by a user in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as

Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 15 that Blinn “teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. For example, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer’s product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 13 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claims 14, 16, and 18 depend from independent Claim 13. When the recitations of Claims 14, 16, and 18 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 13, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 14, 16, and 18 likewise are patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 1-5, 8-10, 13, 14, 16, and 18 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 11 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of U.S. Patent 6,278,965 to Glass, et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Glass”) is respectfully traversed.

Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn are described above. Glass describes a real-time data management traffic adviser system (100) which uses data generated at different rates, by multiple incompatible data sources. The traffic adviser (100) includes an executive subsystem (102), an information subsystem (104), an input management subsystem (106), a prediction subsystem (108), and a client interface subsystem (110), that are interconnected to interchange real-time aircraft operations data. The traffic adviser (100) generates its own value-added data products for the use of these groups, such as estimated at-gate aircraft arrival times and estimated aircraft departure times.

Claim 6 recites a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development via a user computer including a browser wherein the system includes “a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server and a first database including data owned by said first business entity, said first web server coupled to said first database, said first web server displays a first web site populated with data from said first database at the user computer on navigational pages such that the first web site has a navigational structure...a second server system controlled and operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server and a second database including data owned by said second business entity, said second web server coupled to said second database, said second web server displays at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database on navigational pages such that the second web site has a navigational structure that is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure...wherein said system is configured to...synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a

collaborative web site, wherein a portion of the navigational pages accessible in said collaborative web site is hosted from said first web site by said first business entity and a portion of the navigational pages accessible in said collaborative web site is hosted from said second web site by said second business entity, and wherein the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by said first and second business entities, and the data stored in said first server system database is accessible to a user browser via said second server system, and the data stored in said second server system database is accessible to the user browser via said first server system, and the collaborative website is displayed to a user for accessing data stored in at least one of said first and second server systems...receive information from the user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.”

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development, as is recited in Claim 6. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to receive information from a user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of the first database and the second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes

a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers, and Glass describes a real-time data management traffic adviser system which uses data generated at different rates, by multiple incompatible data sources.

The Office Action asserts at page 5 that DaCosta “teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 6 that Blinn “teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting

entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer's product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of Glass.

Claim 11 depends from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claim 11 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 11 likewise is patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of Glass.

Claim 13 recites a web-based communications system that includes "a computer comprising a browser...a network coupled to said computer...a first server system controlled and operated by an aircraft engine manufacturer and comprising a first web server and a first database, said first web server coupled to said first database and to said network, said first web server configured to display at said computer a first web site having a navigational structure and populated with data from said first database on navigational pages...a second server system controlled and operated by a business partner and comprising a second web server and a second database, said second web server coupled to said second database and to said network, said second web server configured to display at said computer a second web site populated with data from said second database on navigational pages and having a navigational structure that is coordinated by the system to be substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure...wherein said system is configured to...synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site, wherein a portion of the navigational pages accessible in the collaborative web site is hosted from said first web site by the aircraft engine manufacturer and a portion of said navigational pages accessible in said collaborative web

site is hosted from said second web site by the business partner of the aircraft engine manufacturer, and wherein said collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the aircraft engine manufacturer and the business partner, data stored in said first server system database accessible to said browser via said second server system, data stored in said second server system database is accessible to said browser via said first server system, the collaborative website is displayed to a user for accessing data stored in at least one of said first and second server system...transmit information from said browser to at least one of said first server system and said second server system, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format.”

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a web-based communications system, as is recited in Claim 13. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to transmit information from a browser to at least one of a first server system and a second server system, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of a first database and second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform

interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers, and Glass describes a real-time data management traffic adviser system which uses data generated at different rates, by multiple incompatible data sources.

The Office Action asserts at page 13 that DaCosta “teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes entered by a user in a spreadsheet format (Sec DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 15 that Blinn “teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12).” Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer’s product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue,

rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertions in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

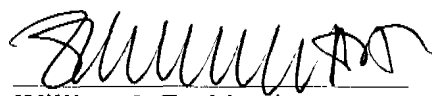
Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 13 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of Glass.

Claim 17 depends from independent Claim 13. When the recitations of Claim 17 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 13, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 17 likewise is patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of Glass.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 11 and 17 be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, all the claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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